For the Saturday Gazette.

DR. CHAPIN.

As the voluntary swells from the organ, and the doors open and re-open for the rapidly assembling congregation, one finds himself involuntarily watching for the entrance of that white head and beaming face—to see its glad recognition of the old members, to right and left, as its possessor slowly walks up the aisle; to watch the earnest fumbling for the hymn, and the childlike curiosity pictured on the upturned face, scanning the choir, and, lastly, to smile at the slowly settling head and closing eyes, which the uninitiated mistook for sleep, as the sermon progresses.

Ah, it is hard to credit memory's record, and to feel that Horace Greeley has occupied his old corner for the last time.

Now the side door opens and Dr. Chapin enters. How much older he looks! The gray is more plentiful in hair and beard, and Time's furrows have ploughed deeper into his face. But the voice comes full and strong as ever, and the words are emphasized, if possible, more earnestly—and this earnestness is a radical feature of the man: it is the key-stone of his mental structure; the conservator of every thought and emotion. While there is no lack of sentiment, it never degenerates into sentimentality; and in his most emotional period exists a medial line—a backbone, if you will, of good sense, in other words, his emotion and sentiment must ever subserve his logic. And the physical make-up of the man necessitates this. Look at that vast thoracic and abdominal capacity! The thorough digestive power, the great heart, sending its generous supply to the outermost parts of his being; and the huge lungs vivifying and revivifying the rich current, till it tingles through the dense brain with the brightest and best of life giving power. Then, look at the brain itself, the long and the broad lines of the anterior lobes; the height of the coronal region, the strong perceptives, the dense reflectives. A man with such a build hasn't a particle of nonsense in his composition, to commence with; and then add culture, and long years of trial and trouble, and we have one whom it is a *privilege* as well as treat to listen to.

Dr. Chapin generally "hugs" his notes for some time after commencing, but gradually warming up through the magnetic influence of his audience, he feels the accretionary force of the interval, between the composition in the study and the delivery, so transcending the letter of his discourse, that he must perforce doff specs and pace the pulpit as accompaniment to the swift inspiration of the culminating moment, amplifying the written period till tense with hot thought it bursts into a thrilling peroration.

Dr. Chapin is more unique than typical—typical in the sense we would speak of, say a Dr. Cuyler.

Yet the orbit of his thought is not an eccentric one—true to the central light of Christ's teachings at one time, and then obeying for a spell the attraction of some powerful outer luminary, as is the case with his brilliant metropolitan contemporary—but is continually conforming its ecliptic more and more to the all sufficing Son of Righteousness. And here just a word as to Dr. Chapin's orthodoxy—and one might sit under his preaching for a long time without becoming apprised of his unorthodox opinions—he is not orthodox, simply, in that he accepts the Saviour in the fullest sense of the term, a fault that leans so much to virtue's side as to almost disarm dissent.

If Dr. Chapin is ever tempted to speak intolerantly, it is when dealing with intolerance. He never indulges in weak anathema to silence the bold expression of contemporaneous thought, but examining the process of that conviction, seeks to find the necessary refutation in the nature of the process itself. He attacks the enemy upon his own grounds, delighting more in the hand to hand encounter than in the distant and more safe bombardment.

Like all preachers he has his vocabulary of set phrases, and one can anticipate him to a certain extent; but the irresistible activity of his intellect is constantly leading him into the domain of other men's work, and he is continually grafting on the stock of his own labor the rich results of these incursions. Science, Literature, Politics, current events are laid under contribution, and in consequence he is ever fresh, sparkling and instructive. There is a certain index of the height of his augmenting culture perceivable in his discourses, separated by certain intervals. His mental activity so surcharges every fibre of his brain that it must, of necessity, rid itself of part of its burden that it may thereby have room for further acquisition.

Finally, Dr. Chapin is a real, full measured, man. He reaches down, deep into the basilar natures of his hearers, and sows the good seed where the most vital attributes lie. They are bound to take root, and one must perforce either tremble or rejoice. May many years of usefulness still remain to be added to this valuable, earnestly working life.

H. C——T.

After Dinner.

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up its quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical *naivete*: "Why not? Doesn't the place afford every convanience that a pig can require?"

TRIUMPHANT INCIDENT.—A member of the bar was recently in one of our thriving interior towns on business. In the hotel he was accosted by a very agreeable gentleman, who finally wanted to know where he was from.

The legal gentleman, not exactly relishing the stranger's familiarity, answered, shortly, "From New York."

The next question was, "For what house are you traveling?"

"For my own."

"You are? May I ask your name?"

"You may."

Pause—enjoyable to the lawyer, embarrassing to the other.

"Well" (desperately), "what is your name?"

"Jones."

"What line are you in?"

"I don't understand you, Sir."

"What are you selling?" (impatiently).

"Brains" (coolly).

The mercantile traveler saw his opportunity, and looking at the other from head to foot, he said, slowly, "Well, you appear to carry a deuced small lot of samples."—*Harper's Magazine.*

The question for discussion at a recent meeting of scientists was, "What travels fastest, heat or cold?" It was decided in favor of heat, as many persons had often been able to catch cold.

JUVENILE RECKLESSNESS.—A wee bit of girl in Cusco, Winconsin, while at the breakfast table a few mornings since, made loud and repeated calls for buttered toast. After disposing of a liberal quantity of that nourishing article, she was told that too much toast would make her sick. Looking wistfully at the dish for a moment, she thought she saw a way out of her difficulty, and exclaimed, "Well, give me anuzzer piece and send for the doctor."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A popular preacher enriched his sermons occasionally with this jewel: "Remember, I beseech you, that we are sailing down the stream of time and we must inevitably *land* in the *ocean* of eternity.

PUN.—In preaching a charity sermon the Rev. Sydney Smith frequently repeated the assertion that of all nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and the love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectations; and he said he had evidently made a great mistake, for that his expression should have been that they were distinguished for the love of their *specie*.

PUN.—The lectures of a Greek philosopher were attended by a young girl of exquisite beauty. One day, a grain of sand happened to get into her eye, and being unable to extricate it herself, she requested his assistance. As he was observed to perform this little operation with a zeal which, perhaps, a less sparkling eye might not have commanded, somebody called to him in Greek, "Do not spoil the pupil."

A little girl in a neighboring city, seeing a dog scratching to be let in at an opposite door, promptly knocked on the window and called out, "Ring the bell, doggy, ring the bell."

"I am not myself at all, to-day," said a bore to a wit. "No matter," was the reply; "whoever else you may be, you're a gainer by the change."

If a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, it is none the less true that a thorn on the bush is worth two in the hand.

"Sad thing to lose your wife," said a friend to a Vermonter who stood at the grave of his wife. "Well, tolerably sad," replied the mourner, "but, then, her clothes just fit my oldest girl."

A clergyman once prefaced his sermon with "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is about equal to the man who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

Educational.

PRACTICAL LESSON IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES, AS TAUGHT IN GERMANY.

[BY J. FRED. MYERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY TAUGHT AS A SCIENCE.

Another most important and useful branch of instruction is the delivery of lecture conversations upon the science of domestic economy. We are witness to day to events where men, supposed to be worth millions of dollars, are stricken with bankruptcy as with the palsy, and reduced to poverty; and the evil results of such a calamity are often needlessly increased by an utter ignorance on the part of wives and daughters of the purchasing value of money and its uses as applied to household affairs.

We were present in the Köhler Kindergarten, at Gotha, at several of these interesting lectures, in which the professor discussed with the pupils every phase of domestic economy, and for the purpose of affording to American teachers the opportunity of fathoming its scope and simply as an illustration of method, and *not* for the absolute value of the suggestions, we shall quote the lectures in detail.

"Young ladies," says the professor "suppose that you had to keep house, either as a wife or as a daughter, and that the family consisted of two grown members and three children, and that the income was $1,200 a year, how would you spend it to the greatest advantage and comfort? If you had to reside in a rented dwelling, what kind of a house could you afford to lease? What proportion of this $1 200 in justice to all other necessities and requirements, should be expended for rent? What number of rooms are essential? Would a garden be an advantage; and, if so, how large? What are the prices of houserent in the city of Gotha?"

This field of inquiry seemed to be entirely new, and few pupils were prepared to answer. The professor then said: "Make inquiries, let us know how many rooms a family so circumstanced could afford, so as not to intrench too largely upon other necessary expenditures."

The next inquiry of importance is the question of nourishment. The professor said: "Ladies, for to-day's dinner," many of the pupils being boarders, "as you know, we had rice-soup, beef and vegetables for the first course, sausage and potatoes for the second, and pudding for dessert; can you tell me what was the cost of that dinner per person?" They could not. "What is the price of beef; what is the price of potatoes?" They did not know. "For to day I will excuse you; but when we take up this subject again you must be better informed. Inquire of your mothers or friends, for it is of importance to you to know the value of the necessaries of life."

Coming back to the initial point, the annual income, the conversational lecture involved a through sifting of the details. Its chief value lay in its minute examination, so that every pupil could make either an additional inquiry or relevant suggestion. After a thorough canvass of the house-rent question, the conclusion was reached that a family, with the income specified, could afford $150 per annum for house-rent in that city. In other words, after surveying the whole field, the conclusion was reached that $150 house rent would be a proper proportion of the whole expenditure and that any considerable increase of expenditure in that direction would tend to diminish the comfort of the family in matters equally essential.

The discussions of the question of proper nourishment and its relations to price, health, and confort were continued through a number of sessions. Not merely were the prices brought foreward, but the questions What kind of food contains the most nourishment? How to secure a reasonable variety consistently with economy, and How various dishes can be prepared and waste prevented were treated in the same suggestive and familiar manner. In fact, these conversations were so genial, and withal so dignified, so pleasant, and for girls, so interesting, that the pupils looked forward to them with anticipations of both pleasure and profit. Questions were submitted by pupils, and the zest with which the discussion was followed up showed that not merely was the topic in itself congenial, but that they appreciated its important relations to their future welfare. After a final and exhaustive review, it was determined that, with the existing prices of food in the city of Gotha, a family with the income stated could afford to spend $300 a year for food.

The next great question was the one of clothing. How shall we be clothed? The consideration of What are the chief requisites for clothing? brought out a number of answers. The first one—Germany being a cold country—was, quite naturally, that it should afford the natural warmth and protection in winter. This was followed by the suggestions that it should be suited to the seasons that it should be handsome in appearance; unchangeable in color; of firm and durable texture. The wearing apparel of the grown members of the household was first considered, and the cost of silk, woolen, linen, cotton, cassimere and broadcloth were discussed.—The relation of colors to each other and their correspondence with the complexion of the wearer were also discussed, and in this field the ladies were able to contribute many interesting observations.

It was finally concluded, after a number of conversations, carried on twice a week, that $300 a year would clothe the family in a neat and respectable manner. Incidentally the question of making over garments was brought up, and, strange as it may seem to us, that part of the question that treated of the limits to which re-making and turning can be carried with advantage, was brought prominently forward, for in that country, careful women often go to the extreme of repairing and making over garments when they no longer pay for the labor expended on them.

One feature upon which the professor dwelt most empathically was the ever recurring incidental or extraordinary expenses of the family; and this is a matter of importance to both sexes and to all classes. The breaking of a pitcher does not happen every day, but in the aggregate there is an ever-recurring wear and tear of household goods, which, as these articles must be replaced at irregular periods, constitute what are called incidental or extraordinary expenses, though they are as truly ordinary expenses as any others. The keeping in repair of furniture and other household necessaries requires an average expenditure of $100 per annum, and $50 more may be kept in reserve to meet the demands for literary and religious expenditures and to provide for sickness, family presents, amusements, &c. In a growing family $50 must be set apart for educational purposes, and the father may be considered an economic man if $50 suffices for his incidental expenses, particularly if—as is the case with most Germans—he is addicted to the use of wine and tobacco. $50 are also needed for fuel, the economic use of which and the various kinds to be used formed an intersessing and profitable topic. Finally the expenditures foot up as follows:

For house-rent	$150
For clothing	300
For food	300
For special expenditures	100
For extraordinary expenditures	50
For education	50
For fuel	50
For incidentals	50
Total	1,050

This leaves about $150 as a savings fund, and is as little as ought to be saved in times of prosperity; for as children grow larger, and it may be desirable to send a son to the university, and as the family may increase and times may change, no man ought to spend regularly a larger portion of his income than is here set forth.

But many men in Germany have not an income of $1,200. The great majority must live on $800, remain out of debt, and be comfortable and respectable. The first question is, "Where can we retrench?" We must at once cut down the rent to $80 per annum. We must retrench in the article of food, but the reduction here must not be too great, because a certain amount and quality are absolutely necessary to keep the family in good working condition. It will cost us $250, at least. Then we must dress plainly; we must use simply, strong woolen goods. This will enable us to reduce this expenditure to $180. Thus all the household expenses are revised, and, while re enforcing previous lessons, these new discussions give to them a pleasant variety. These careful and well digested reviews of the various phases of domestic economy are exceedingly attractive to the pupils, in part, doubtless, because they can ventilate the theories—which nearly every young woman cherishes in her hearts—of domestic life.

In this manner a young woman becomes so thoroughly acquainted with the demands and details of domestic economy that she has well defined ideas, based upon reality and reflection. Far from encouraging the husband or father—the purchasing power of whose income she knows—in extravagance, or in the waste of money in some particular direction, to the diminution of other necessary comforts, she will be prepared to resist temptation herself and to give sufficient reasons why the income should not be misdirected. Instead of looking upon marriage as a New Jerusalem, where troubles cannot intrude, he is prepared to bear her share of its great responsibilities and to assume a portion of its ever increasing cares. Thus the woman becomes self-poised, firm in character, ready to adapt herself to the varying changes of fortune and to meet with courage the vicissitudes of life. Her children will also be taught that frugality and economy, with the careful use of clothing and household goods, furnish the only sure way to prosperity.

Is not the average woman, when thus thoroughly equipped with a large store of practical information, better fitted to be a successful wife and mother than if her time had been taken up exclusively with the study of geometry and botany? Will she not be prepared to avoid the danger of the bankruptcy of her husband and the terrible and harrowing course of "keeping up appearances," in which every comfort is sacrificed to the supposed requirements of social position?

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oct. 3-cm.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between David Torrens et als., complainant and John Levy et als. defendants. Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

The sale of property in the above stated case stands adjourned until Tuesday the 19th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the City of Newark

JAMES PECKWELL,
Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 22, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Essex County Circuit Court—Christopher Matthews and John Spence vs. Henry C. Spalding, builder, and al. Fi. fa. in case on lien.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next at two o'clock p. m. all the right title and interest of the above named defendant of in and to all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Crown and Lake streets thence south thirty-nine degrees fifty five minutes west along the southerly line of Lake street two hundred and fifty feet [250 ft.]; thence south fifty degrees and five minutes east one hundred and twenty feet; thence north thirty-nine degrees and fifty minutes east two hundred and fifty feet to the southerly line of Crown street; thence north fifty degrees and five minutes west along the southerly line of Crown street one hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES PECKWELL,
Sheriff.

Newark, N. J. Nov. 16th 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE. In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Samuel Benson, complt., and Fredrick G. Hastings and al. deft's. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Newark on Tuesday the nineteenth day of January next at two o'clock p. m. all that tract or parcel of land and premises situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County N. J

Beginning on the easterly side of Highland avenue at a point distant six hundred feet from the intersection of Belleville avenue with Highland avenue [said distance being measured along the easterly side of Highland avenue [1st] from thence along Highland avenue north twenty-seven degrees and ten minutes east one hundred feet [2]; thence south sixty-two degrees and fifty minutes east three hundred feet [3]; thence south twenty-seven degrees and ten minutes west one hundred feet [4] thence north sixty-two degrees and fifty minutes west three hundred feet to the place of beginning; containing thirty thousand square feet more or less; said mortgage having been given to secure payment of part of purchase money of the above described premises, conveyed by Samuel Benson and wife to Frederick G. Hastings by deed dated June 1, 1871.

JAMES PECKWELL,
Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 18, 1874.

SHERIFF SALE—New Jersey Supreme Court—Philip Doremus vs. Alfred De Luze. Fi Fa, &c. Nehemiah O. Pillsbury vs. Alfred F DeLuze. Fi Fa., &c. George H. Green vs Bifred F. DeLuze. Fi Fa., &c Samuel Holmes and al vs. Alfred F. DeLuze. Fi Fa, &c. William H. Lee vs. Alfred F. De Luze. Fi Fa, &c.

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

William S. Morris and al. vs. Alfred F. De Luze. Fi Fa., &c.

By virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by Public Vendue, at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of January next, at two o'clock, P. M., all those tracts or parcels of land and premises situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey. First Tract beginning in the middle of the road leading northwesterly past the residence of Absather Harrison, and at the northeast corner of Henry Nason's land; thence along the line of said Nason's land south twenty three degrees, west twelve chains and seventeen links; thence south sixty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and twenty-five links; thence north twenty-six degrees, east twelve chains and eighty-one links to the middle of said road; thence along the middle thereof and north seventy-nine degrees and thirty minutes, west three chains to the place of beginning, containing three acres and twenty-eight hundredths of an acre, being the same premises described in a deed recorded in Book YII, of Deeds of Essex County, on page 288. Second Tract beginning in the middle of the road which runs from the Orange road to the top of Mount Prospect and passes near the residence of Absather Harrison and at the northwest corner of a lot of land recently conveyed to the said Alfred F. DeLuze by Daniel Babbitt and wife formerly owned by Matthias Smith; from thence along the middle of said road running to the top of Mount Prospect north seventy nine degrees and thirty minutes, west three chains and nine links, more or less, to the middle road lately opened called Prospect street; thence along the middle of the contemplated continuation of the said Prospect street on the same course as the said Prospect street is now laid and opened south twenty-seven degrees, west six chains and sixty-six links; thence south sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes, east three chains and forty-six links more or less, to the line of said lot formerly owned by Matthias Smith, thence along the line thereof north twenty-two degrees and fifteen minutes, east seven chains and forty four links, more or less, to the place of beginning, reserving the right of opening the proposed continuation of the said Prospect street by the said party of the first part, it being understood and agreed that the westerly line of this lot shall be the middle of the said proposed continuation of Prospect street, which shall be sixty feet in width, one-half of which shall be taken from this lot, and one half from the land of the said parties adjoining the same, being the same premises described in a deed in Book YII, of Deeds for Essex County, on page 289, &c.

JAMES PECKWELL,
Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 20th, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Essex Circuit Court—Napoleon B Adams vs. Henry E. Remsen and Patrick G. Buckley, Builders, and Edward H. Spalding, Owner. Fi. Fa. In case on lien.

By virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for Sale by Public Vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of January next, at two o'clock P M., all that Tract or Parcel of Land and Premises, situated in the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey. Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Crown and Lake Street, thence south thirty-nine degrees and fifty-five minutes west along the easterly line of Lake street two hundred and fifty feet, thence south fifty degrees and five minutes east one hundred and twenty feet; thence north thirty-nine degrees and fifty-five minutes east one hundred and forty feet, thence west in a line at right angles to the last mentioned line forty feet thence north at right angles to the last mentioned line one hundred and ten feet to the southerly line of Crown street, thence northwest along the southerly line of Crown street eighty feet to the place of Beginning.

JAMES PECKWELL,
Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 20, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey between Samuel Benson, complainant and Charles B. Peck and als. defendants, Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by Public Vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty sixth day of January next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situated in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. Beginning in the easterly side of Highland avenue at the north-east corner of Fredrick G. Hasting's lands (1) thence running north twenty-seven degrees and ten minutes east along Highland avenue one hundred feet to the lands of Frank F. Newland (2); thence south sixty-two degrees and fifty minutes east along said Newland's line three hundred feet to lands of Samuel Benson (3); thence south twenty-seven degrees and ten minutes west along said Benson's lands one hundred feet to lands of Fredrick G. Hastings (4); thence north sixty-two degrees and fifty minutes west along said Hasting's lands three hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning; containing thirty thousand (30,000) square feet more or less said mortgage having been given to secure the payment of part of the purchase money of the above described premises conveyed by Samuel Benson and wife to Frances B. Peck by deed dated July 1, 1871.

JAMES PECKWELL, Sheriff.

Newark, N. J., Nov 23, 1874.